

About Printers.

I wish I were a printer,
I really do, indeed,
It seems to me the printers
Get everything they need—
(Except money.)

They get the largest and the best
Of everything that grows,
And get free into circuses
And other kinds of shows—
(By giving an equivalent.)

The biggest bug will speak of them,
No matter how they dress,
A shabby coat is nothing,
If they own a printing press.
(Police!)

At ladies' fairs they're almost hugged
By pretty girls, you know
That they will crack up everything
The ladies have to show.
(Capital.)

And thus they get a blow out free
At every party feed,
And the reason is, because they write,
And other people read.
(That's what's the matter.)

THE MURDERED DROVER.

Many years ago, when I lived in Maryland, a neighbor of mine—one Albert Odyne—waking in the night, heard something which sounded like the hoofs of a horse as the animal wanders, listlessly over the frozen ground. He was an honest old farmer, and had several horses of his own. He believed that all his animals were securely stabled; but when the noise of hoofs pounding the hard soil approached his window, he thought it was time to get up and reconnoitre. Therefore, although his good lady heaved a heavy sigh and muttered, "O, Jerusalem! Why upon earth can't the man lay still! I've got a hard day's work before me to-morrow morning," yet the farmer carefully got out of bed and raised his window.

On looking out Farmer Odyne saw a horse near the house moving to and fro, with his nose to the earth, as if seeking for grass, while on his back was a saddle with low-hanging stirrups. As the horse raised his head and looked toward the open window, the farmer discovered (a bridle on the head of the beast, thought the light had slipped over his ears and was dangling below.

This was a case that required looking into, for it was a cold, wintry night; and some traveler might have become benumbed and fallen from his horse.

The farmer now hastily dressed himself, and his wife, being informed of what her husband had seen no longer thought of the hard day's work on the morrow, but, springing out of bed, rushed the logs and kindling wood on the andirons, and soon had the "fire fair blazing and the vestment warm."

In a few minutes the good woman had everything prepared for receiving the luckless stranger whom the frost had touched.

On first going out of the front door Mr. Odyne observed an ox looking over into his garden; the neck of the animal resting on the top of the fence. He ran out into the road, and soon met two more oxen, and immediately afterward he became sensible that there was a whole herd scattered hither and thither, and enjoying "the largest liberty."

He now felt certain that some unlucky drover had fallen by the wayside; and then for the first time, a sinister thought plowed its way sharply through his brain, and his heart beat more quickly as the question arose, "Am I myself altogether safe on this road at this time of night?"

He tried to quiet his suspicions, and went briskly forward. He had long passed the hindmost of the oxen, when coming near a farmhouse whose gable looked out on the road, he saw something dark lying on the ground, which might be the object which he sought. He went up to it and found that it was the body of a man lying in a heap on the frozen ground. He reached out his hand to feel whether the heart of the fallen man was still beating, when it came in contact with something hard. He soon discovered that this was the handle of a dagger which had been thrust to the hilt into the breast of the deceased.

Odyne now ran to the nearest tavern and aroused the landlord. Half the village was on the spot in a few minutes, for there was tremendous excitement, the murdered man having been quickly recognized as one Jacob Beaman, a wealthy drover living on the southern border of Pennsylvania.

On examining the body the Coroner found that deceased had been shot as well as stabbed. A rifle ball had entered the temporal bone, and was doubtless in his brain. A couple of swaggering young men belonging to the village, soon came up, and, having examined the dagger, swore that it belonged to Mr. Silas Doane, the farmer near whose house the corpse was found. Doane was present and confessed that the dagger was his; but he added that it was an old rusty affair that had long been kicking about in his chaise-house, and that any one might have taken it from thence.

"O, yes," cried one of the bullies, "that is very likely; yet it is the Coroner's duty to search your house, for it's no trifling thing to find this dagger of yours in a dead man's breast."

The Coroner confessed that he could do no less than search the premises, while he said rather roughly to the man who proposed this measure, "I suppose that you would like to put Mr. Doane to inconvenience, as he complained of you and your friend here last summer, and had you put in jail for a misdemeanor. You have owed him a spite ever since."

"Spite or no spite," cried the other, "you find old Doane's weapon in the dead man's hand."

"I shall do my duty," returned the Coroner, pulling the young man aside and entered the farmhouse, followed by the tavern-keeper, constables and others. During the search the two young men

were particularly busy, opening this door and that, and peeping into every cranny. The Coroner could find nothing in the shape of a rifle, and had already begun to apologize to Mr. Doane for giving him so much trouble, when one of the graceless scamps pushed open the door of the milk-room and cried:

"We have not looked in here yet!" The Coroner, with a listless air, entered the apartment, followed by a village lawyer, and was just turning over a tin pan which stood on a shelf near a window when something fell to the floor. The Coroner picked it up; it was a large pocket-book.

Surely, under a pan in the milk-room was a strange place for a pocket-book; still the Coroner held it doubtfully in his hand, when the lawyer observed: "Better open it, Mr. Butterworth."

The pocket-book was accordingly opened. It contained seven dollars in bank notes, a receipt for five hundred dollars, and an old letter much worn. The Coroner examined the name on the back, one of the young roisterers being very officious in holding the candle near the letter. The Coroner held his misgiving under the eyes of the lawyer, and both of them at once looked very grave, exchanging meaning glances. The letter was directed to "Mr. Jacob Beaman," the murdered man.

The Coroner immediately ordered the Constable to arrest Mr. Doane. Soon after a loud shriek was heard proceeding from a distant apartment, the shriek was uttered by the wife of the prisoner.

The letter was opened. It was from a nephew of the murdered man, living at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In that letter that young man earnestly besought his uncle to consent to his marriage with a girl in humble life, to whom he was madly attached. It contained a great deal of romantic rhetoric about marrying for money, and highly extolled the virtues of the poor girl with whom the writer was smitten. It was afterwards known that the wealthy drover had fixed his eye upon a young lady highly connected, and had assured his nephew that unless he married her, he would not leave him a cent at his death, but would alter his will in favor of a more distant relative, living in Pennsylvania.

Silas Doane was imprisoned, tried convicted and sentenced to death, several other circumstances appearing to confirm his guilt on the trial.

But the Governor of Maryland was not satisfied with the verdict of the jury, and the friends of Doane soon produced testimony which, in the view of the executive, warranted him in granting a reprieve of three months.

One Relief Swazey—a poor, half-witted girl in the service of the Doanes—stated, in a roundabout way, that, on the night of the murder, she heard a noise as of some one opening the window which led from the rear garden into the milk-room, and that, in looking from her window soon after, she saw two men running through the garden.

A few weeks afterward a traveler called on the Governor and stated that, riding through that part of the township on the night of the murder, he saw two men carrying a heavy burden, resembling the body of a man, along the public road. Supposing they were carrying home one of their companions who had taken too much whiskey, he thought no more of the matter, till accidentally seeing an old paper, while he was staying in Richmond, Va., which gave an account of Doane's trial, he was struck with the coincidental circumstances. He described one of the men who carried the body as tall and slender, the other as short and stout. Such, indeed, were the two rogues who had been so earnest to procure the conviction of the prisoner. Both of them were arrested and put in the county prison. They were very much frightened, and pretended to make a confession. They said they were out late on the night of the murder, when, finding the dead body of the drover at some distance from the house of Mr. Doane, they determined to fasten suspicion upon him, as they owed him a deep grudge, and were sworn to be revenged. Accordingly, they picked up the body, carried it, and deposited it near the house of Doane, went to the chaise-house, and got the old, rusty dagger, which they thrust into the body; then they took the drover's pocket-book from the breast of his coat, went behind the house, raised the window which led into the milk-room, deposited it under a tin pan, and cut for dear life.

Many believed this story; others mocked. The two young men were generally believed to be guilty of the murder. The Governor pardoned Silas Doane, and he was set at liberty, but the mark of Cain was on his brow, as a considerable number of the community believed in his guilt. They said the poor simpleton, Relief Swazey, had been suborned, and that the two prisoners had founded their confession on her story, as the readiest way of getting out of prison.

Finally, the two rogues broke out of prison, and made good their escape. Satisfied that they would never come back, the villagers very generally rejoiced that they had left that part of the country, for they had been regular nuisances.

Several years had passed away, and the murder of the rich drover had become an old story. Then it was that, lying late one morning, I had a dream—if dream it could be called—in which old Jacob Beaman, the murdered drover stood at my bedside in his long Guernsey frock, and, with uplifted hand, said: "Bring my murderer to justice. Avenge my blood, which cries from the ground against the ungrateful one."

"How can I do that?" demanded I; I know him not, and even if I did, how could I prove that he did the deed?

Thereupon the face of the drover became distorted with an expression of the most violent anger, and muttering "Mary Brown," he disappeared as suddenly as he came.

"A very foolish dream," said I, as I woke, though the cold sweat stood in huge drops upon my forehead. Who was Mary Brown, and how could she have shot the drover?

A week passed, and I had almost forgotten my dream, when, taking up a newspaper, the first thing that met my eyes was the advertisement of a clairvoyant Spiritualist, who pretended to do several things which were generally supposed to be beyond the power of mortal man. The advertisement was signed "Mary Brown!"

The coincidence was remarkable, and for a moment it seemed again to hear the sepulchral tones of the drover as he pronounced the name of "Mary Brown!"

One likes to believe in wonders, if he can, especially when he is individually associated with them, and for a moment I felt flattered in having been chosen by the departed drover as his medium of communication with this lowly world.

Then came intrusive reason, which has demolished so many an air-built fabric rich with rainbow glories. It suggested: "You have seen this name, 'Mary Brown,' at some other time, when carelessly glancing over the advertisements, and it came back to you in your dream. A very common occurrence."

Very well, thought I. Nothing is easier than to test this over-skeptical reason by attending one of the seances of Miss Mary Brown. Hanlet tested his ghost and found it to be a genuine article. "It was a true ghost," said he to his friend Horatio after the play. That very night I called at the house of Mary Brown, and found her seated at a large table, with a dozen persons around it of both sexes. A tall slender young man in black sat near the register, and now and then rubbed his hands over it. I took my place at the table.

"I can settle with you as well now as at any other time," said Miss Brown to her visitor at the register. "O! no, no, madam," returned he, politely; "I am in no hurry for my rent—none at all—besides, I like to witness the performance. Continue on, and don't mind me."

So this was Mary Brown's landlord. In a moment one lady suggested that "perhaps Mr. Beaman would like to get some communications himself."

I started at the name of Beaman, and while the young gentleman was declining with thanks, saying: "Really, madam, it would be no use, as I have no faith," I asked a gentleman at my side if the speaker was a nephew and heir to the rich drover who was murdered several years ago.

"Yes," was the reply, "a very fine young man, I believe; has improved the property, been very successful in speculations, married a fine girl, very beautiful but very poor. Lucky for him that the old man dropped off just as he did. It was the turning point."

My informant paused, for three loud raps, that made the mahogany quiver, were given apparently, on the other side of the table.

Even the medium started with surprise. At length, recovering herself, she smiled serenely, and remarked: "We are getting more company than we bargained for; the earnest spirit is a new comer."

One of the ladies turned to a gentleman near her, and said: "I am frightened; hadn't we better go?" The gentleman laughed her out of the notion, and said: "Perhaps that spirit is calling for Mr. Beaman, and is angry at his skepticism."

Beaman laughed, and said he had never before imagined himself to be a person of so much importance.

"But," said I, "as you are a skeptic, sir, you are the man who ought to come to the table and get converted. You know that the physician is not for the whole, but for the sick."

Here most of the company—especially the ladies—joined with me in persuading Mr. Beaman to take a seat at the table. He could no longer refuse without appearing perverse, and, therefore in a laughing, jaunty manner, he placed himself at the table.

There was a pause. I looked at the countenance of Beaman; it was pale as death.

"Yes," cried a little girl at the end of the table. "I'm sure Mr. Beaman

would like to hear from his good old uncle."

"I have more respect, more veneration for my deceased relative," answered Beaman in a hoarse voice, "than to associate his name with what to me—begging pardon of the company—are nought but juggling tricks."

As the speaker finished his last words, those three terrible knocks on the bottom side of the table made the latter jump under our hands, and drew forth a low shriek from more than one lady present.

"That's he," cried the medium, "now I am sure you cannot refuse, Mr. Beaman."

And, at the moment, the medium's hand and arm shook violently. She seized a pencil, as this was the spirit influence requiring her to write.

She wrote, however, but a few words, when the influence passed and her hand became stationary. The medium seemed to expect a renewal of the influence, and waited two minutes, when a lady said: "Pray, Miss Brown, read what you have written."

The medium took up the paper, held it to the light and read: "Secure my murderer; he is present." The believers looked around on every side, scanning every face at the table, while one of two skeptics smiled; but it was a somewhat ghastly smile, nevertheless.

As I was a stranger, many keener glances were shot at my countenance; but I was looking at young Beaman.

He sat motionless, like an image of white marble. He said not a word; but in a few moments he rose and staggered toward the door. Before he had reached it he fell senseless to the floor.

We picked him up, and means were used to restore him to consciousness. He only partially recovered, and then complained of a terrible pain about the heart. He was conveyed home in his own coach, which had been sent for. The physician told him that he could not recover. Then he sent for a clergyman, to whom he confessed that, being determined to marry the young girl, who was absolutely necessary to his happiness, and being assured that if he married her his uncle would disinherit him, he had followed his uncle one night, when the latter was driving his cattle to Baltimore, until, coming to a solitary place where there were no houses, he shot him dead with a rifle.

What else passed between Beaman and his religious counsellor, is known only to the latter. In two days Beaman breathed his last. His amiable and lovely young wife, struck to the heart on learning her husband's guilt, survived him only five months.

One Hundred Years Ago.

In view of the proposition made that, at our approaching centennial, we adopt the costumes of a century ago, it is pleasant to know that those costumes were eminently becoming to the wearers.

The gentleman in those days wore, when he went out, a wig, white stock, white satin embroidered waistcoat, black satin small clothes, with white silk stockings, and fine broadcloth or velvet coat. At home, instead of his wig, he had on a velvet cap, and sometimes a fine linen one under it, and his coat gave place to a gown, frequently of colored damask lined with silk, while fancy colored leather slippers covered his feet. A gentleman's snuff-box was as indispensable as the cigar is now, and curiosity was shown in taking the weed in this form with a friend.

Ladies wore those elegant silk and brocade dresses which are still so much admired, and their hair, dressed with powder and pomatum, was elevated much higher above their heads than the most soaring and ambitious locks of their fair descendants of to-day.

The clergy wore wigs, gowns and bands in the pulpit, and the cocked hats which they wore in the street distinguished them from their brethren of to-day, whose white cravats sometimes make it difficult to discriminate them and hotel waiters or ordinary diners-out.

The houses, in those days, with their spacious halls and ample fireplaces and stairways, were very suggestive of solid comfort.

The punch-bowl was a notable article in families of substantial means, and its contents a customary treat for company.

Hotels on the scale of our modern caravansaries were unknown; but there were taverns and coffee houses, where a good deal of solid comfort could be secured. In fact, our forefathers believed in comfort, and would be astonished to see what a scramble their descendants make of life.—Ez.

People who are afflicted with mosquitoes will be pleased to know that the buzzing wherewith the diligent insect enlivens the night is the way in which he calls his mate. He does not make this noise in sheer malice, but he sings to his sweetheart, and these curious creatures listen to each other with their feelers. The antennae vibrate to different notes, and so the delicate creatures communicate with each other in darkness.

H C Rider
MEXICO

The Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."--CICERO.

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The Great Central New York Fair.

Indications are multiplying that this year's exposition of the Central New York Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association will surpass last year's, as last year's surpassed all previous exhibitions of the kind in the State. Last year the number of entries was 7,384; more than double the entries at the State fair. The exhibitors are fast recording their intentions for this year with the secretary, and the outlook is exceedingly promising.

That the rich region of central New York possesses material for a grand industrial display, has been proved. That the industrial classes have the disposition to exhibit was shown last year. The society now embraces in its field of enterprise nineteen counties, with a population of more than a million, a territory of twenty thousand square miles, with a wealth of capital invested in various industries. It should be to the interest of all to see that these characteristics are fitly represented in the Central New York Fair for 1875, which will be held in Utica from September 27 to October 2. It was shown last year that the society is doing a good work in displaying the industrial excellence of the region, in promoting merchantable interests by calling popular attention to them, and thus opening for them new markets. One interesting item of this work was the auction sale of cattle and stock of various kinds which was held upon the grounds each day last year.

The society is doing many things to increase the extent and excellence which is expected for this year's fair. The premium list has been enlarged and extended. One thousand and fifty premiums are offered for merit, in displays of cattle, sheep and swine, horses, poultry, dairy products and the yield of farm and garden. The mechanic and fine arts, science and literature are also included in the list of the society's awards.

Full facilities will be provided for the favorable showing of all these varied items of successful effort. The machinery will revolve and whiz and whirl by steam power furnished free by the society, and the visitor will see everything in motion and doing actual work.

DISPLAYS AND AMUSEMENTS.

The *inventive brain*, which devised so many peculiar forms of amusement for the popular entertainment last year, has fabricated new scenes for this year's fair. There will be introduced certain centennial features. On Wednesday there will be a procession of the ancients, a civic display in which the participants will appear in the costumes of a hundred years ago, riding in the ancient vehicles and displaying the relics, the machinery, the tools and implements and manners of a hundred years ago.

On Thursday will be formed for review by the Governor of the State, all the animals, agricultural and other implements, tools and machinery of the present day which are on exhibition before the society.

On Friday there will be a military centennial exposition. The battle-field of Bunker-hill will be reproduced as fully as possible, and the scene will be one of interest and excitement. On Saturday will be held the racing contests.

The programme for this year's fair has been devised with great care, and every provision will be made for an unequalled exposition.

Who Knows?

Who knows where pins and needles go—where all the buttons stray? Who knows where all the pennies go, that somehow get away? Who knows how all the china breaks that wasn't touched at all? Who baby gets so black a bruise, yet never gets a fall? Who knows whence all the fashions come, and, when they disappear, why one month should make a fright of what was "such a dear?"

Who knows how little bills can swell to such prodigious size? Who knows, indeed, what's going on beneath her very eyes? Who knows just where her husband goes when "business" keeps him out? Who knows when best to wear a smile, and when to wear a pout? Who knows the time to face the fact that she's no longer young? Who knows how best to speak her mind, and how to hold her tongue? Who knows the most convenient day to bring a friend to dine? Who knows the half of what he spends on clubs, cigars and wine? Who knows one bonnet cannot last a woman half her life? Who knows the woman is the same when sweetheart turns to wife? Who knows why all the pretty girls are often late to go? How all the ugly women wed who never have a beau? Why small men fancy wives so large, and large men fancy small? Who knows, in fact, how half the world was ever matched at all?

"Say, mister," said a soiled-looking boy on the wharf, "do you ever give a piece of watermelon to a poor boy whose father's mother's dead, n who goes to Sunday-school, n has got a sore heel?" The man was deeply touched and gave him a large slice.

One house in every twenty-one in Boston is unoccupied.

Reunion of the Potter Family.

RICHLAND.—Saturday, Sept. 4th was a fine day—a little too "breezy" perhaps—but still not a bad day for a picnic, at least so thought a large number of persons who were assembled at Mr. Clark Potter's residence in Richland. There were over one hundred in all, and nearly all Potters—creeping infants, boys and girls, young men and blooming maidens, old men and women, in short, Potters of all sizes, ages and dimensions. They came from Richland, Orwell and all the surrounding country.

At 10:30 a. m. the guests were nearly all assembled, and at about 1 o'clock a dinner was served in the miniature grove in front of the house that would have made an epicurean leap for joy. Your correspondent cannot possibly enumerate the delicacies spread forth, the variety of fowl, flesh and vegetable, the quantities of pastry and dessert would baffle description.

Directly the tables were cleared, however, the sons of Mr. Clark Potter favored the company with some fine orchestral music, which, by the way, would have done credit to a professional orchestra. This was interspersed by a recitation by Mr. C. E. S. Casey, of Watertown, a young man of worth and ability, whose ease of manner and style of delivery elicited many encomiums of praise, adding to the laurels already won by him as an orator. Mr. J. R. Potter, of Brown University, then sang several college songs in an unexceptionable manner, which created much laughter, some of them being heartily encored. A beautiful quartette was effectively rendered by Mrs. Clark Potter, and Messrs. J. R. Orrin, and Chas. Potter, Miss C. J. Schram, of Adams, as accompanist. Miss Schram is so well known as a musical artist of no ordinary ability, that it is needless to say that her playing was executed in a superior manner.

After a few remarks by Mr. Alexander Potter concerning the reunion to be held next year, the party gradually dispersed, some to the croquet ground, others to the swing in the beautiful pine grove near the house, others lounged on the seats under the shady trees, and at last, as the first shades of evening were falling, all sought their homes happier, and we trust better for the "Potter reunion."—*Cor. Oswego Times.*

An Argument for Religious Tolerance.

The following is a characteristic incident in the life of Deacon Bolles, who was an eminent type of the age in which he lived, for personal and private worth, both as a man and Christian.

When the Baptists of Hartford, began to hold public services, an over zealous member of Dr. Strong's society called upon him and asked him if he knew that John Bolles had started an opposition meeting.

"No," said he, "when, where?"

"Why, at the old Court-house."

"Oh yes, I know it," the doctor carelessly replied; "but it is not an opposition meeting. They are Baptists, to be sure, but they preach the same doctrine that I do. You had better go and hear them."

"No," said the man, "I am a Presbyterian."

"So am I," rejoined Dr. Strong; "but that need not prevent us from wishing them well. You had better go."

"No," said the man with energy, "I shan't go near them. Dr. Strong, ain't you going to do something about it?"

"What?"

"Stop it can't you?"

"My friend," said the Doctor, seriously, "John Bolles is a good man, and will surely go to heaven. If you and I get there we shall meet him, and we had better, therefore, cultivate a pleasant acquaintance with him here."—*The Church Union.*

The Pleasures of Finning Back.

One of the sex, in speaking of the new absurdity of fashion, says:

"Now, a woman in this condition is in a straight jacket. She has no power of locomotion left, worth having. If she have naturally the gait of a Venus, she can only move on with that painful wriggle which we see in place of free motion; and the crumpled mass of shirred ruffles, and knife platings, and French fluffs, which we call an overskirt, flops after her like the tail of a whipped Newfoundland dog on a drizzly day."

"She cannot step across a wet spot in the street, her clothes are too narrow—she is tied back too tight. She stumbles into a car, and out of a carriage; and an observer cannot help thinking of a Fourth of July 'bag race,' when he sees a half dozen women, in fashionable costume, hurrying to catch a train or hail an omnibus."

A negro Justice of the Peace in Jefferson county, Fla., passed judgment against his wife for stealing a chemise, and in default of bail sent her to jail.

When Mlle. Rotti, daughter of the French guillotinish, was married the other day, the crowd to see her famous father threatened to be so large that the ceremony was performed at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Washington's Strength.

A writer at the Arlington House, in 1854, asked Mr. Curtis if Washington could, like Marshal Saxe, break a horse-shoe, and the reply he received was, he had no doubt he could had he tried, for his hands were the largest and strongest he had ever seen. Mr. Curtis then gave him several instances of the general's strength, of which he recalls the following. When Washington was a young man he was present on one occasion, as looker on, at wrestling games, then the fashion in Virginia. Tired of the sport he had retired to the shade of a tree, where he sat perusing a pamphlet, till challenged to a bout by the hero of the day, and the strongest wrestler in the State. Washington declined till taunted by the remark that he feared to try conclusions with the gladiator, he calmly came forward, and, without removing his coat, grappled with his antagonist. There was a fierce struggle for a brief space of time, when the champion was hurled to the ground with such tremendous force as to jar the very marrow of his bones. Another instance of his prodigious power was his throwing a stone across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg—a feat that has never been performed since. Later in life a number of young gentlemen at Mount Vernon were contending in the exercise of throwing the bar. Washington, after looking on some time, walked forward, saying, "Allow me to try," and, grasping the bar, sent the iron flying through the air twenty feet beyond its usual limits. Still later in his career, Washington, whose age was like a lusty winter, "frothy yet kindly," observed three of his workmen at Mount Vernon vainly endeavoring to raise a large stone, when, tired of witnessing their unsuccessful attempts, he put them aside, and, taking it in his iron-like grasp, lifted it to its place, remounted his horse, and rode on.

A Race for Life.

The next day, which was Good Friday, the well-known Indian war-cry was heard; the savages burst upon the unsuspecting white men and a dreadful massacre ensued. Ninety persons were murdered in Pocotaligo and the surrounding country; but fortunately several escaped. A boy ran into the forest, and after wandering nine days, at length reached a garrison. A captain of militia, named Seaman Burroughs, broke through the ranks of the Indians, and rushed off in the direction of Port Royal. The savages immediately started in hot pursuit, discharged their arrows at the fugitive, and wounded him in two places; but, being a man of great strength and endurance, gifted with a remarkable power of running, he held on, and baffled his pursuers. It is related that he ran ten miles, and swam one, ere he reached the town.—*Cassell's History of the United States.*

In the course of a Baptist doctrinal sermon delivered in Greenboro, Ga., the reverend colored preacher illustrated the difference between the Baptist and Methodist churches by relating an anecdote. "Some years ago a man 'fessed 'ligion and 'plied to jine de Baptist' church. He gin in his 'periences and was 'jected. So he went right straight and 'jined de Methodist'. Some time after dat a brudder Baptist axed him: 'How dis? We wouldn't hab you, and de Methodist' dun tuk you.' 'Oh,' says he, 'you 'old Baptist' want to make me pay cash down, but de Methodist' gin me six months' credit!'"

The editor of the Rome Sentinel has been shown a "design for an upholstered front gate which seems destined to become very popular. The foot board is cushioned, and there is a warm soap stone on each side, the inside step being adjustable, so that a short girl can bring her lips to the line of any given mistake without trouble. If the gate is occupied at 10:30 p. m., an iron hand extends from one gate post, takes the young man by the left ear, turns him around, and he is at once started home by a steel foot."

Facts and Fancies.

The London police force consists of 9,292 men.

San Francisco has 325 unmarried female teachers.

Bret Harte is in Maine, and in the main is a good fellow.

The Sutro tunnel in Nevada has been bored 10,440 feet.

California has 280,000 children under fifteen years of age.

The British Government paid out last year \$5,403,575 in pensions.

A large brewing firm in Glasgow have begun importing California barley for their beer.

A Boston murderer, in consequence of his poor health, wants his execution delayed.

When is a soldier's ammunition box like a country road? When it is full of cartridges.

During the past year 145 new streets were opened in London, and 7,764 new houses

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HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.
FORT LEWIS SELINEY, Associate Editor.
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MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1875.

Deaf-Mute Conventions.

The late Convention at Watertown, N. Y., brings up, as we look back upon it, many pleasant recollections. Old friendships were revived, new ones were formed, and those attending, as a whole, went away benefited much beyond the expense which the affair entailed upon them. We say, as a whole, because there were a few exceptions, individuals who would probably have been better off, if they had stayed at home; but, as the faults of these few were of such a nature as to come only under the observation of a reporter, they did not appear as part and parcel of the Convention. Moreover, no public or promiscuous gathering is free from individuals who come only for their personal gratification, and perfection is a thing which does not exist in this world. In view of the great general good accomplished and the amount of enjoyment which accrues from such occasions, we can afford to throw the mantle of charity around the sins of omission and commission which come to light.

We do not believe in drawing the lines of distinction too closely between the deaf and dumb and the hearing; all are included in the great human brotherhood, and contact with each other is eminently beneficial. Still, there are some things in the enjoyment of which the two classes cannot unite with mutual benefit or happiness, and these Conventions are an example. The more fortunate portion of the community fails to appreciate much that goes to make up the inner life of the deaf-mute, and the deaf-mutes must have opportunity for mutual expression of their feelings and an interchange of thought which shall elevate the standard of improvement. Much has been said to discourage these Conventions. Even the teachers of the deaf and dumb have lifted up their voices in disparagement thereof. In Convention themselves assembled, they have expressed the opinion that for the deaf and dumb to do likewise is calculated to debase and demoralize them as a class, and that the evils arising from such meetings are too great to be counterbalanced by any good results which may be attained. Without going into details, we may be permitted to remark that an observation of the Conventions of the last fifteen years, both of deaf-mutes and of those who make a business of instructing them, has convinced us that the same faults exist in both; that both are open to the same reproach, and both have the same room for improvement. Indeed, if the educational and other advantages enjoyed by the two classes, teachers and pupils, are to be regarded as a standard of responsibility, the greatest need of improvement exists on the side of the teachers; and it will become them to publish the faults or failings of those beneath them, until they shall themselves present a more perfect record to the world. We say this in all good faith and with the best of feeling towards the men who devote their time and talents to

"Instruct the deaf, whom art could never reach; No care improve them, and no wisdom teach."

And we should much rather see the time hitherto employed in fault-finding devoted to the more effective and charitable end of correcting mutual errors in a spirit of brotherly love. We hope to see this spirit manifested in future, and feel assured that it would strengthen the bonds which should exist between teachers and pupils, after their official relations are discontinued, and would create a feeling that these periodical gatherings, so far from being discouraged, should be sustained and continued as a means of perennial benefit.

We can point to many instances of great benefit and improvement in va-

rious ways, which have been entirely the result of new thoughts and views created by attendance on our Conventions. It is a notorious fact that, in spite of the existence of nearly fifty institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb of this country, the public mind is in a curious state of ignorance regarding our class of people; and these meetings tend to correct wrong impressions and create a healthy sentiment among those who come in contact with them. They stimulate inquiry, and inquiry elicits facts which may be of use to the rising generation of mutes. Since mutes must increase with the population, it is as well that all possible means of information should be encouraged. The Conventions of teachers should be the medium through which information be derived of the system pursued in instructing the deaf and dumb, the proper means to enable this class to avail themselves of educational advantages, and of the progress and prospects of the art in general; while those of the mutes should be regarded as examples of what can be attained by a proper use of those advantages.

Let us have no more carping and criticizing, but let us devote our energies to improving ourselves and others, so that the meetings in question shall be, in time to come, sources of blessings unlimited, as they can assuredly be made to be.

Deaf-Mute Picnic.

Rev. Thomas Gallaudet and wife, on their return from the West, whither they had been to attend the Convention of the graduates of the Ohio Institution, which was held at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 27-29, stopped at Mexico. Their visit was well-known, and arrangements were made for a picnic in honor of the event. The day before the appointed time, a large number of deaf-mutes came to town from Watertown, Rome, and other places. The weather changed and looked threatening in the evening, and many misgivings were expressed about the next day. During the night, a cold north-east storm set in, and continued so late into the morning that the picnic was given up. About 11 o'clock, however, the sun peeped out, and it was decided to go, and a party of twenty-three started for Mexico Point, some four miles away, in one of Fenfield's omnibuses, with Burrows Penfield for driver. Burrows understands his business, as the party had occasion to know. At the Point, which was reached about half-past twelve, others were waiting, and swelled the number to thirty-two, all deaf-mutes with a few exceptions. Abundant facilities exist at the Point for a good time, under cover or out-of-doors, and the proprietor, Thomas Farr, and his associates, did all they could to make the visit pleasant. The only drawback to complete enjoyment was the high wind, which swept across Lake Ontario, lashing its waters into foam, and spent its strength along the shore. The party had left home without dinner, but had brought an ample supply of provisions, and this was quickly spread out on the long table in the hall. At the head of the table was placed a superb chicken-pie, so large that, after all were served with it, there was some left. The crust was encircled by a wreath of grape leaves, and the name "Gallaudet," stood out in raised letters in the center. A blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr., and the assembly afterwards did ample justice to the repast. The pie was pronounced excellent, and reflected much credit upon Miss M. E. Tripp, who made it. Dinner being over, Dr. Gallaudet mounted the bench and entertained the company with a sketch of his Western tour. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the excursion to the Thousand Islands, during the late Convention at Watertown, the Dr. and his wife left the boat at Alexandria Bay. From thence they went to Buffalo and Cleveland. In the latter city they met Messrs. Mann & Ball, of Michigan, on their way to the Convention. The Dr. related several laughable incidents which occurred on the trip, but had no connection with his object. At Columbus they found about two hundred and fifty deaf-mutes at the Institution, which had been, by the liberality of the Trustees, thrown open for all, free, for the three days of the Convention.

Among those present was Mr. Flannigan, the first pupil who entered the Institution when it was established, in 1829. A large number brought their children with them, many quite small, rather than miss the occasion. The Institution, the Dr. said, is a splendid building, the largest in the country, and well adapted to the purposes for which it was built.

At the election of officers, Saturday, the 28th, the old pupils nominated John Barrick, the engraver, of Cincinnati, for President, while the young ones voted for Mr. Carroll, a graduate of the National Deaf-Mute College. Mr. Barrick was elected by a small majority, but subsequently resigned, and Mr. Carroll, being elected by acclamation, accepted the position. Dr. Gallaudet, by request, repeated his lecture on "Marriage," which was so highly appreciated at Watertown. The Association had a banquet on Saturday evening, which was a very enjoyable affair. Sunday morning, Mr. Fay, the Superintendent of the Institution, preached in the chapel of the Institution, to the Association, and Dr. Gallaudet held a service in the same place in the afternoon, baptizing three adult deaf-mutes, and three children of deaf-mute parents. The Convention broke up and the assembled multitude dispersed on Wednesday, the 30th. At the close a patriotic address was made by Mr. Steiner, of Wheeling, West Va.

The next Convention will be held at Columbus, Ohio, in 1879, it being the fiftieth year of the existence of the Institution, which it is proposed to celebrate in an appropriate manner.

From Columbus, the Dr. went to Zanesville, Ohio; Wheeling, West Va.; Pittsburgh and Erie, Pa., holding services here and there among the deaf-mutes, and everywhere extending information concerning the Church Mission work for the deaf and dumb, in which he is actively engaged, and which promises to become a means of much good to our widely scattered class. He also included in his remarks—in fact, he always does—an account of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, in New York, its progress and prospects.

At Dunkirk, N. Y., he visited the wife of Dr. L. L. Peet, Principal of the New York Institution, and finally brought up in Mexico, tired and dusty, but with pleasant recollections of a long journey. He had concluded to remain in Mexico over Sunday, and would hold a service at Grace church, at 4 p. m., to which he invited the attendance of those present and their friends.

The Dr.'s account was interesting—who ever knew him to make a dull speech or address?—and was frequently applauded. A vote of thanks was passed to him for the entertainment furnished. The company then broke up and dispersed to seek amusement out of doors. A number of boats were taken and parties went up Salmon Creek—the high wind and heavy surf forbidding any rowing on the lake. The United States Signal Station and Silas Town's monument, both near the picnic grounds, were visited by numbers. The boating parties went some distance, it being easy work up the creek, but found it hard returning in the teeth of the wind. The only mishaps, however, were getting stuck in the mud—the wind driving them ashore, and one broken oar, which obliged that boat to wait for assistance. Sundry blistered hands bore evidence of the severe labor, but the great fault was in the very narrow blades of the oars. We would suggest an improvement in that direction, from personal experience. One boat, in particular, was propelled by a lady, and she worked manfully on the return trip, but had to give it up and accept assistance from a young man who went up for the purpose in another boat. Meantime, various other amusements were going on, in which the returned water parties took part, and the time sped swiftly away until dusk, when tea was served, after which the party gathered up the fragments, then gathered into the omnibus, and were driven home, under a fine moon, arriving at 8:30. A social party at the house of H. C. Rider closed a very pleasant occasion.

The following is a list of the persons composing the party:
Rev. Thomas Gallaudet and wife, N. Y.; Mrs. Grace Chandler, Miss H. Augusta Avery, Miss Mary E. Tripp, Miss Gussie Chandler, H. C. Rider, wife and three children, Miss Mary Farwood, and Miss Josephine Smith, of Mexico; Lawrence N. Jones, wife and three children, and his brother, Milton A. Jones, wife and two children, of Richmond, Va.; Wilcox and wife, of Parish; Chas. H. Cooper and wife, of Watertown; Miss S. C. Howard, of New York; Miss E. D. Clapp, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Alphonso Johnson, of Rome; W. M. Chamberlain, of Marblehead, Mass.; Wm. Wright and Thos. Bracy, of New Haven.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

The twentieth annual fair of the Oswego County Agricultural Society commenced in this village, on Tuesday of last week.

The fervent petitions for rain, seemed about to be granted the morning of the first day, but soon the clouds rolled away, and the sun shone out bright and warm. Early in the morning the exhibitors began to put in an appearance, and at the close of the first day the number of entries had reached 1,150.

FLORAL HALL.

In Floral Hall the display was not as large as former years, but seemed to make up in quality what was lacking in quantity. On entering the hall we involuntarily turned our eyes to the place where the paintings are usually exhibited, and saw two very fine landscapes in oil, and the same number of portraits. The landscapes are the work of Miss Minnie G. Stone, and elicited much admiration. The portraits, which were so life-like that one almost waited to hear them speak, exhibited rare skill, and attracted much attention. They were painted by Miss Emma N. Beebe of this place.

Mr. H. C. Beals had a good exhibition of pictures and H. H. Dobson and A. J. Mead, dentists, each displayed fine specimens of their work. Prominent above the cases of the former was a set of teeth which looked as if they had been through the Peninsular campaign, with this card attached, "Teeth worn 75 years."

A fine taxidermist collection, exhibited by John A. Severance, and excellent specimens in the same branch of industry, exhibited by George A. Davis, were very attractive and much admired.

Backout & Barnes, of Oswego, had a creditable display of furs, hats, caps and robes. Mosher & Co., of Fulton, exhibited a fine stock of pictures, frames, &c. A Chinese Pagoda, exhibited by Cobb Bros., attracted a good deal of attention, and is a unique thing in the line of advertising.

The exhibition of flowers and house plants was unusually fine. Among them we noticed a fine collection of house and foliage plants, the latter the best we ever saw, shown by E. R. Butler; and very fine collections of plants shown by P. W. Lyon, Mrs. H. L. Barton, and Mrs. C. B. Chapman. In the collection of the latter we noticed two fig trees that attracted general attention. Mrs. F. Washburn exhibited a thrifty amaryllis and a fine, large fuchsia. Mrs. T. Wheeler

exhibited a fine floral design, a cross made of Japan lilies, and Mr. William Day, of Syracuse, displayed a cross and wreath of exquisite beauty. Among novelties we noticed a jar of Reflex Clover, cultivated by Miss Mary Hall, of New Haven, and a cotton plant, exhibitor unknown.

In embroidery and fancy work we noticed a piece of velvet chair, made and shown by Mrs. T. J. Temple; toilet cushion and tidy, Miss Effie Davis, of Orwell; fine specimens of machine work by Mrs. Lucia Hosmer and Mrs. Ella Norton; a very handsome toilet set by Miss Tiffany, and many other beautiful things, both useful and ornamental. Mrs. E. A. Cone had a fine display of lace, as did also Miss Nellie Richardson. Miss Fannie Wilder had some very nice hair work on exhibition. There was the usual display of feather flowers, wreaths, &c.

The display from Hart's was even better than that of former years, which is saying a good deal, for his display of carpets, curtains, etc., always under the supervision of Mr. Charles North, adds not a little to the attractions of Floral Hall. One carpet, in particular, greatly pleased us.

A new feature was the fine assortment of ready-made clothing and gent's furnishing goods, from the firm of Klock, Crouch & Begley, of Oswego, and exhibited by Messrs. Crouch and Wright. Not being a good judge of such articles we cannot point out their excellencies, but will say that they had every appearance of being as well made and durable as they were stylish and fashionable.

Of sewing machines, The Victor, exhibited by A. F. Aird, seemed to attract most attention, and did very nice work. The Howe was also exhibited, and had its circle of admirers and friends.

Pianos and organs were shown by Oliver Peck, of Oswego, and C. W. Chaffee. There were not as many instruments as usual, and one could but be grateful for it, as the music heard at such a time is anything but a "concert of sweet sounds."

The display of fruit owing to the early time of holding the fair, and the dry season, was not quite as good as usual, but there was a fine show in that department after all. Mr. Warren, of Mexico, exhibited 20 varieties of pears and 3 of grapes; P. W. Lyon, of New Haven, 31 varieties of apples; Peter Sandhovel, of Mexico, 25 varieties of pears, and 14 of grapes; N. Hine, of Syracuse, 8 varieties of plums. The last named gentleman is not a professional fruit grower, but is very successful in the cultivation of both plums and grapes. L. G. Hall, N. Davis, G. W. Daggett and P. Morgan, each showed a number of varieties of pears, grapes and apples.

B. S. Stone & Co. and a Fulton firm had quite a crowd around them testing the merits of the kerosene stoves for which they are agents.

Miss Stitt, of Syracuse, had on exhibition and for sale a large collection of dealemanic work, for a variety of purposes, toilet sets, slipper cases, etc., all said to be as durable as beautiful. There was the usual display of yarn, carpets, blankets, quilts, &c., some pretty and some so fearfully and wonderfully put together as to astonish all beholders.

The display of canned fruit, bread, &c. was very good, and we would have been most happy to have put down some of fruit the ladies had so carefully put up.

In the Youth's Department the entries were mainly in the line of catables, showing that our young misses are paying more attention to this oft neglected branch of education.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, the second day of the Fair, was hot and dusty; the heat and dust combining to keep many at home; still, there was quite a crowd.

A few more entries were made the second day, making the total number 1,212.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

The great attraction in Agricultural Hall was the fine display of flowers from Vick's gardens at Rochester. His asters, dahlias, gladioli and lilies were remarkably fine. His show of lilies received a valuable addition in the shape of a cluster of Auratum lilies, thirteen on one stalk, from the garden of Mrs. Orrin Beadle, of Orwell. The bulb from which it came has been in her garden four years, and was bought of Mr. Vick. The first year it had 20 blossoms, the second year 40, the third year over 60, and this year it threw up four stalks, having 136 blossoms in all.

In the other part of the hall was shown the usual amount of butter, cheese, potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, corn, &c. Our attention was attracted by a pyramid of cheese from the Union factory, Geo. Davis, maker, and by some remarkably fine potatoes. Mr. Sandhovel exhibited some very nice celery, squashes, &c.

MECHANICAL HALL.

In Mechanical Hall the most prominent articles were wagons, cutters, &c., from the manufactories of Lewis Miller and George A. Penfield. Each exhibited a handsome phaeton. The painting and stripping on Penfield's was done by George Landers, who is about 14 years of age, and the work compared favorably with that of older and more experienced workmen. Sherman and Wright, of Sandy Creek, showed a handsome design in marble work. Mr. S. N. Gustin showed his improved animal poke, horse rake, potato planter and plow sulky.

POULTRY.

The exhibition in this department was very good. A trio of Houdans and a pair of turtle doves attracted considerable attention, as did also a pair of guinea pigs shown by Willey Barker. "The cock's shrill clarion" caused us to make as brief a stay as possible in this hall.

CATTLE.

The display of cattle was not quite as good as former years. The long-continued drought which has affected the pastures, has been very unfavorable to this

show. A number of full blood and grade milch cows was exhibited, and they were worthy of favorable notice. One yoke of twin steers was much admired by lovers of fine cattle. Mr. C. W. Wood and Mr. Chas. T. Russell each exhibited a heavy yoke of work cattle.

Of course we went in to see the big ox, and we felt well paid for our visit. It is not often seen an immense creature is to be seen—4,617 pounds of beef in one lump is considerable. He is 21 hands high and measures 25 feet from tip to tip. The tallest man in our party could just reach the highest point in his backbone. He is owned by Reuben Hinds, of Edmeston, Otsego county, N. Y., and is well worth looking at.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

In this department the exhibition was good, and gave evidence that farmers are devoting more attention to raising fine-blooded animals. Among the exhibitors in this department were M. W. Everts and W. O. Guile, and each showed some very good fat hogs.

At about two o'clock the horse show commenced. The entries in some of the classes were unusually large, and many of the horses possessed a good deal of merit. A. C. Thomas took first premium on draft horses, and J. N. Calkins the second. The horse show was very creditable to both the society and exhibitors. A double team race was on the program, but did not come off, there being only two entries, and three being necessary to have the race.

The music of the Helicon Band added much to the pleasures of the day. We are proud of our band, and think we have good reason to be. We think it will compare favorably with any band that has been organized the same length of time. The

THIRD DAY.

was hotter and dustier than the preceding, and was very suggestive of the saying, "Dust thou art, and to dust shalt thou return." Indeed, one might imagine we were all rapidly returning to our original condition, judging from the looks of people. All efforts to lay the dust were ineffectual. Like Banquo's ghost, it wouldn't "down," but made a much more successful ascension than did the "Atlantic," without half the parade. It is but due the officers of the society to say that they did all in their power to make things comfortable, but being only human, they couldn't control the weather, consequently we were overwhelmed with dust.

The principal attractions of the last day were the trotting and the balloon ascension. People seemed to take considerable interest in the races, of which the following is a summary:

MEXICO TROT, Sept. 9, 1875.—Fastest trotting stallion; \$25 to first; \$15 to second.
T. G. Thompson, b. s. General Sheridan, 1 1 1
W. H. Thomas, blk. a. Clarence, 2 2 2
Time—3:10, 3:06, 3:22.

THREE MINUTE RACE.
SAME DAY AND TRACK.—Purse for fastest horse that never has beaten three minutes; \$25 to first; \$15 to second.
F. Card, b. g. Harry, 1 1 1
T. G. Thompson, b. m. Flora, 2 2 2
A. J. Smith, b. m. Lady Jane—drawn, 3 3 3
Time—2:09, 3:03, 3:00, 3:05.

SWIFTEST RACE.
SAME DAY AND TRACK.—Purse of \$50 to first; \$20 to second.
T. G. Thompson, c. g. —, 1 1 1
A. Cooper, m. Sumner, 2 2 2
A. J. Smith, b. m. Lady Jane—drawn, 1 2 1
Time—2:56, 2:47, 2:50, 2:47, 2:50.

The judges on these races were Capt. Steever, Jesse McAmbly and Levi Gilman. Horse Scripture, timer.

WOMAN'S HORSEMANSHIP.

There were also premiums awarded to ladies for skill in driving as follows:

Best driver of double team, Mrs. Geo. H. Patton; second best driver, Mrs. Frank Clark; best single driver, Mrs. E. Bracey; second best driver, Miss J. A. Dodge.

The trotting over, the interest all centered in the balloon ascension. Mr. Cole was on hand early with his balloon and commenced to fill it. When about two-thirds full it was brought around in front of Floral Hall, and after carefully testing the "machine," Mr. Cole attempted an ascension. The order was given to let go, but the balloon refused to start. The ballast was then thrown out, but still the balloon remained firm on the ground. Finally some men gave it a send-off, and it went up ten or fifteen feet, but Mr. Cole being unable to hold himself up by his foot straps, was forced to descend to terra firma once more. At length some youth of aspiring disposition volunteered and went up high enough to clear the fence, and came down outside the ground, and that ended the ascension. After having had two very fine ascensions, it was quite a disappointment that this one was not a success. Judging from this, we would advise Mr. Cole to practice a little more before he goes up in a balloon again.

The 48th Regt. Band was in attendance the third day, and played with its usual skill. One would never tire of their music, and should they play all the time, they would hardly satisfy the lovers of good music.

The receipts were \$2,790.25—an excess of \$235.51 over last year.

Good order was maintained during the entire three days, and the officers did all in their power for the comfort and convenience of all, and are to be congratulated on the financial condition of the society.

PREMIUM LIST.

STALLIONS.—Best stallion used in the county the past season, G. A. Leonard, 2d H S Baldwin; best stud colt 3 years old, F Nichols, 2d L R Wilber; best stud colt 2 years old, J H Avery, 2d M Case.

MATCHED HORSES.—Best matched geldings, C W Loomis, 2d J Edick. DRAUGHT AND SINGLE HORSES.—Best draught horses not less than 2000 lbs., A C Thomas, 2d J W Calkins; best single gelding, H O Brown, 2d L M Willis; best single mare, Peter Morgan; 2d Fred French.

MATCHED AND SINGLE 4 AND 3 YRS OLD.—Best match gelding, F S Whitney; best single gelding, J A Rickard, 2d W Walworth; best single mare, A Wart, 2d J W Wilcox; best single gelding, H Munger, 2d Daniel Spicer; best single mare F Gother, 2d Geo Brewer.

ONE AND TWO YRS OLD AND SUCKING COLTS.—Best 2 yrs old, W Walworth, 2d C W Woods; best mare, John Brown, 2d H A Stacy; best yearling colt, A G Morse; best sucking colt Norman Strever, 2d A Burtell.

BREEDING MARES, JACKS AND MULES.—Best breeding mare with foal by her side, H A Stacy, Jr, 2d Norman Strever; best pair of mules, E Whitney, 2d John Bristol.

THOROUGHBRED, AYRSHIRE.—Best built 2 years old and over, N Hall, 2d H Stephens; best cow 4 years old and over, D D Richards, 2d do; best Heifer 3 years old in milk, D D Richards.

AYRSHIRE GRADE.—Best bull 1 year old, P Bartlett, 2d N Hall; best bull calf, P Bartlett; best cow 4 years old, S W Tinker, 2d P Bartlett; best heifer 3 years old in milk, S W Tinker, 2d P Bartlett; best heifer 2 years old in milk, P Bartlett, 2d D D Richards; best heifer 1 year old, S W Tinker, 2d P Bartlett; best heifer calf, S W Tinker.

NATIVE CATTLE.—Best bull 2 years old and over, C Tiffany, 2d Henry Kelsey; best bull 1 year old and over, D L Brown; best bull calf, T K Burrows, 2d W S & J F Lansing; best cow 4 years old and over, S C Smith, 2d J M Hood; best heifer 3 years old in milk, P Davis, 2d Alex Murray; best heifer 2 years old in milk, A Griffin, 2d W O Gile; best heifer 1 year old S E Ball, 2d F B Scarles; best heifer calf, Chas Gile, 2d E Trowbridge; best lot not less than 3 calves, V Green, 2d S Cryadale; best lot not less than 3 yearling, W W Squires, 2d P R Gile; best lot of 8 cows belonging to one person, P Davis, 2d Alex Murray.

WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.—Best pair of working oxen, Peter Rio, 2d Wm Everts; best 4 year old, W S & J F Lansing; best 3 yr old, T R Atwood, 2d W A Jennings; best 2 year old, W O Gile, 2d Wm Knight; best yearling steers, P R Gile; best steer calves, Lewis LeFevre.

FAT CATTLE.—Best pair fat oxen, P K Gile; best fat ox, F Nichols, 2d Alex Murray; best cow, S Matthews; best heifer 2 years old, P Bartlett, 2d P K Gile.

FAT SHEEP.—Best pen of not less than 5 fat sheep, S O Wilmarth, 2d L Gile; best fat sheep, L F Dodge, 2d N Hall.

COTSWOLD.—Best buck, S O Wilmarth, 2d W S & J F Lansing; best pen of not less than 3 ewes, W S & J F Lansing.

MIDDLE WOOLLED SHEEP.—Best south down buck, Lewis Tubbs; best buck lamb, L Tubbs, 2d John Burges; best pen of 3 south down ewes, C F Russell, 2d Lewis Tubbs; best 3 south down lambs, Lewis Tubbs; best 1 blood buck of any kind, Geo Lyons; best Bakewell buck, S O Wilmarth; best pen of 3 ewes 1 blood of any kind, C F Russell; best pen of 3 lambs 1 blood, C F Russell, 2d L Tubbs.

SWINE.—Best boar 1 yr old and over, E M Hill, 2d B Ensworth; best sow and pigs, Myron Everts, 2d Wm Knight; best boar under 1 year old, W C Johnson; best sow under 1 yr old, W C Johnson, 2d Ira Hosford; best fat hog W O Gile, 2d Myron Everts; best pen 3 fat hogs, M Everts, 2d W O Gile.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS MANUFACTURED IN THE COUNTY.—Best lumber wagon, Lewis Miller; best top buggy, Lewis Miller, 2d Geo. Penfield; best cutter, G Penfield, 2d L Miller; best demount wagon, L Miller; best wheelbarrow, G W Baker.

IMPLEMENTS.—Best mowing machine, C Wheeler; best broad cast sower, A J Wheeler; best sewing machine, J Davison; horse rake, B N Gustin; washing machine, J C Tucker; cast iron plow, B S Stone.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Best 25 lbs of butter, Mrs A Griffin, 2d Mrs F Green; best 3 factory cheese, R Weygant, 2d G. A. Davis.

FRUIT.—Best 10 winter varieties of apples, P W Lyon, 2d A J Middleton; best 10 autumn varieties of apples, P W Lyon; best plate R I greenings, P W Lyon; baldfins, G W Daggett; E Spit, ditto; N Spy, J Borland; west-field seekonfurther, P W Lyon; Tompkins Co king, J M Hood; brown sweets, G W Daggett; tallman do, P Sandhovel; golden do, N Davis; sweet greenings, P W Lyon; fall pippins, L G Hall; sweet bough, G W Daggett; strawberry, D W Sweetland; bunker hill, N Davis; R russet, P W Lyon; wagoner, P Sandhovel; Peck's pleasant, N Davis; best and largest variety of pears, P Sandhovel, 2d W W Warren; best plate bartlett pear, G W Daggett; femish beauty, A J Middleton; Lawrence, P Sandhovel; onondaga, ditto; beurre diel, ditto; winter nollis, S N Cheever; sheldon, G W Daggett; best and largest display of grapes, P Sandhovel, 2d A F Kellogg; best 3 clusters of foreign grapes raised under glass, A F Kellogg; best plate Delaware, W S Warren; Allen's hybrid, P Sandhovel; Hartford prolific, ditto; isabella, A F Kellogg; rebecca, P Sandhovel; worden's seedling, ditto; emerald, ditto; any new kind not having taken a premium previously, H M Wimple; plums for sauce, L Tubbs; do for dessert, P Sandhovel; quinces, G W Daggett; crab apples, Mrs J Patton; collection plums, N Hine, Syracuse.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.—Best 12 ears pop corn, L G Hall; sweet do, R H Austin; 8 or 10 rowed do, L Matthews; red glazed do, J Borland; white field do, S A Ball; large peppers, P Sandhovel; small do, Mrs M D Gille; 6 bassom beets, A P Severance; blood do, J E Jones; field do, D W Sweetland; table turnips, T K Burrows; winter radish, D W Sweetland; summer do, J E Baker; Tomatoes, R H Austin; stalks celery, P Sandhovel; egg plants, ditto; 3 heads white cabbage, J E Jones; pumpkins, S Matthews; winter squashes, H Brewster; largest squash, P Sandhovel; 3 musk melons, L Prouty; 3

water melons, R H Austin; 1 bushel spring wheat, P Morgan; oats, J Clark; timothy seed, W S Warren; 1 bushel beans, V Green; white onions, H N Dievendorf, red do, J Green; multipliers, L Eversine; king of the earlies, potatoes, J Borland; late rose, J Clark; early do, S N Gustin; pink eye, E W Jones; bale hogs, L M Willis, 2d L Wilcox; peck peach blow, F Lawton; colebrooks, ditto; white flukes, ditto; clyde seedling, J Clark; new variety, Worden's Oswego seedling, H Cole; snow flake, P Sandhovel; compton surprise, T K Burrows; yellow danforth onion, G W Myers; summer squashes, R H Austin; cucumbers, H Munger; radish, T Slesque.

BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESSES, LEATHER, ETC.—Best pair fine boots, S L Alexander, kip do ditto; ladies' shoes, ditto; double draft harness, J Davison; do plated do, G W Prune; single do, ditto; leather traveling trunk, J Davison; 3 dog skins Job Sherman.

POULTRY.—Best and largest variety, E R Butler; trio white poland, ditto; spangle hamburgs, B F Barker; light brahmas, P W Lyons; white leghorns, ditto; houdans, W A Tillapaugh; Dominiques, J E Baker; creve-cours, G Irish; game, F A Howard; hawk colored, W O Gile; common, H A Stacy; guinea fowls G Oxner; African geese, H Munger; cayuga ducks, D E Halsey; toptot do, A C Deater; blue do, W A Jennings; pheasant, F Manwarren.

DISCRETIONARY.—FIRST DEPARTMENT.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AND FLORAL ORNAMENTS.—Tooth brush bracket, Nettie Warren; collections chaubert shirts, A A Schanber; do ready made clothing, Klock, Crouch & Begley; foot rest, Mrs B F Barker; specimen lace work, Nellie B Richardson; hair switches, ditto; lace work, Mrs E A Cone; Bible mat, S M Cheever; lace work, Mrs E A Cone; do barbe, ditto; collection, Buck-out & Barnes; traveling case Mrs L H Conklin; wreath of paper flowers, Dora Wilber; paper wreath, Ida E Menter; de calcomania picture, Mrs G C Biddlecome; collection hand made lace, Mrs G H Howard; fancy balloon, Jennie Barnes; cigar set, L Rider; chinese pagoda, J Cobb; collections of shells and corals, L Tuller; hair pin receiver

Encouraging Words From Dr. Gallaudet.

MEXICO, N. Y., Sept. 11th, 1875.
MR. H. C. RIDER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.
My Dear Sir:

I take a real pleasure in commending your paper not only to my deaf-mute friends generally throughout the country but also to others who are willing to encourage deaf-mutes in their desires for intellectual culture. I have watched your patient, persevering and self-sacrificing course for three years and feel that you have put forth every effort and improved every opportunity to make the JOURNAL a success. From its various departments, its readers obtain valuable information. They know what is being done for deaf-mutes in this and foreign lands. They have besides general summaries of the news of the day. The whole appearance of the paper is bright and cheering, and I am sure it has proved a weekly treasure to a large number of persons.

Trusting that your list of subscribers and contributors may steadily increase, I am yours sincerely,
THOMAS GALLAUDET.

Central New York Institution for Deaf-mutes.

The fall term of this institution, located at Rome, commenced Sept. 1st, with an attendance of nineteen pupils, nine girls and ten boys. Of these, only four are previous attendants, fifteen entering for the first time. The rest of the old pupils (6) will be along in due time, and about forty can reasonably be counted upon by the time the operations of the term shall be well under way.

There are eight names on the principal's books, residents of the local and adjoining counties, but several of the new pupils were entirely unknown to him until their arrival. The building occupied the past term has proved inadequate to the actual and probable increase of inmates, and two houses on the opposite side of the street have been hired for additional accommodations. Both buildings are new, and one of them is now occupied by the Principal as an office and residence. The girls also sleep there, as well as two of the female assistants, and the girls have their sitting and study room there. The latter will be used as a chapel on Sundays until better arrangements can be made. The other new building, not quite finished, will be used for boys' dormitories, study and sitting rooms, and one or more male assistants and supervisors. This arrangement will give the original building for dining and school rooms, with all the culinary department and servants' quarters, matron's quarters and reception rooms, and for the accommodation of the very small pupils of both sexes, who are more immediately under the care of the matron. The present arrangement gives ample accommodations for fifty pupils, and there is little doubt that there will be need of all the available room within a few months. The voice of the people of Central and Western New York gives no uncertain sound; they are thankful that the distance from their homes to a school for their deaf-mute children is so much diminished, and appreciate the advantages thereof. The ability and capacity of Mr. Johnson, the principal, and his corps of assistants leave no room for doubt that the educational interests and general welfare of all children committed to their care will be well and faithfully attended to. The location of the institution is every way favorable to a good development of all desirable things. Fresh air, plenty of room, good living at reasonable rates, and other advantages, not always attainable elsewhere, and often not then furnished, make this one of the most promising institutions out of the nearly half a hundred now in operation in the country. Without disparagement to any other, it is safe to predict a prosperous future for the new establishment; the more so as it can be filled to repletion without at all diminishing the number of pupils in or in any way injuring the rest of the institutions in the State, which already have as many, if not more, than they can take care of as the thing should be done. The corps of instructors and assistants is not so large as it should be with the number of pupils already on hand, not to mention the large additions shortly expected, but the deficiency will doubtless be remedied as soon as the same is made apparent to the Trustees. Except that the new pupils average well in intellectual promise, we can say nothing more until the school shall have got fairly under way, and the results begin to manifest themselves.

WHO WAS SHE?

An accident occurred a few days ago in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, by the running away of a team of spirited young horses, driven and owned by Mr. Willet B. Hazard. The occupants were Mr. Hazard and a lady. It appears that when near the gate of the cemetery the pole-strap of the harness broke and frightened the horses, and they started at a furious rate before Mr. Hazard could get control of them. The occupants were thrown to the ground, but were only slightly hurt. Mr. H. will probably have to suffer the loss of one of his horses as it was badly cut. The writer cannot say at present whether the young lady was Miss Mary M. Hazard, an accomplished deaf-mute lady of the New York Institution, or her sister. If it was Miss Hazard, her friends will be glad to hear that she is well, and was not injured by the accident.

MANHATTAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.
It is reported on good authority that several influential members will resign from the club for some reason which is not at present known. The financial condition is good, but it is reported that the management is irregular. Mr. James Russell, the present President, Mr. John Witschief, the President-elect, Messrs. M. Heyman, S. W. McClellan and G. H. Witschief, the President of the Sunnyside Social Club, and Prof. Wells are the hard and active workers and have taken a great part in re-organizing the club, while Mr. Farley has endeavored to make a better constitution, which, if agreed upon, would bring the club to the front, but all have been opposed by others. It is not yet known if the officers will re-organize it and have a room of their own.

PANTOMIME.
William G. Jones, the comic actor, met the writer and stated to him that he would probably hold a pantomimic entertainment at the New York Institution, at an early date. The proceeds, he says, are to be devoted to the benefit of the Building Fund of the Home. Tickets will be 25 cts., and it is hoped that deaf-mutes will arrive early to see him play. Mr. Jones says he will let us know when it will take place, and we will inform your readers through the columns of the JOURNAL.

SOME CHANGES IN THE SUNNYSIDE SOCIAL CLUB.
Mr. G. H. Witschief, the President, is sojourning in the country, and Mr. S. Schloss, the Vice President, is in the chair.

Mr. W. E. Schenck is at Saratoga, and Mr. T. Godfrey is Treasurer pro tem. Mr. F. Streiner recently resigned and Mr. L. Voorhees has been elected Sergeant-at-Arms in his stead.

SWIMMING FEAT.
Stephen Sinclair, a deaf-mute, stated to the writer that he recently swam across the Hudson river from the Fort Washington depot to the Palisades, closely followed by a row boat which was ready to save him if he should meet any danger. The spectators who witnessed the daring feat, anxiously watched Sinclair and much to their astonishment he swam the entire distance. He was brought back in the boat.

MISCELLANEOUS.
The regular monthly meeting of the Sunnyside Social Club will take place on Sept. 4th.

The club will give its second annual invitation ball on the 7th of October. The attendance at present at St. Ann's church is very small.

In the fourth house on the next block from the writer's residence, is an uneducated deaf-mute.

CIVIS.
New York, August 20th, 1875.

The Indiana Institution Scandal.
(From the Indianapolis Journal, Aug. 27.)

As announced in *The Journal* yesterday, the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb have, after a long and exhaustive investigation, unanimously acquitted the superintendent of the charges brought against him, and a majority of the board also acquit Mr. E. G. Valentine, who was jointly involved with Mr. MacIntire in the original charges. The investigation has lasted nearly three months. The case for the prosecution was pushed with all the zeal that money and malice could furnish. In the interests of justice and good morals the widest scope was given by the board to the inquiry, and counsel for the prosecution were accorded many privileges which a court of law would not have granted. In their search after evidence they swept through the buried years of past generations, and threw their drag-net in all directions where scandal or suspicion pointed. The result is a triumphant vindication of Mr. MacIntire, and a scarcely less complete one of Mr. Valentine—the board being unanimous in its verdict of acquittal in the case of the former, and only one member dissenting in the case of the latter. It is more than this. It is proof that a good character, the patient and solid work of a lifetime, the dearest treasure of every honest man, is impregnable to the assaults of malice, and a sure refuge in time of need.

Various circumstances have conspired to excite a wide and painful degree of interest in this case. The sweeping character of the charges involved not merely the personal character of the Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, but the general management of that institution. If true they would have shown that what was supposed to be a school of morals was a school of vice. Every citizen of the State is interested in the honest and faithful management of the public institutions. They are supported at public expense. They are in the highest sense of the term public charities. They are intended to furnish shelter and education for the children of misfortune—to be homes where they may find peace and happiness, and schools where they may receive that mental and moral instruction from which they are otherwise wholly debarred. Scarcely a community in the State but has a representative in one of these institutions. Every parent is liable to be forced to avail himself of these noble charities for an unfortunate child, and therefore every parent feels a personal interest in their management. It is not surprising, therefore, that the publication in May last of a series of horrible charges against Mr. MacIntire attracted general attention throughout the State. The answer to these charges was swift and comprehensive; it embraced an indignant denial; a suit for libel against the paper publishing them, and a demand for an immediate and thorough investigation. Though Mr. MacIntire was nominally the defendant in that investigation, it really involved the management of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, John E. Fawcner, who brought the charges, French, his tool, and *The Sentinel*. At present we are speaking of the management of the institution only, and it is but the simple truth to say that the evidence and the finding of the board furnish a complete vindication of it. We speak advisedly when we say a complete vindication. Every taxpayer in the State, every parent of a deaf and dumb child, every lover of good morals, may accept the result of this searching investigation as a verdict of the honest, faithful and pure management of the institution. Whatever of actual or constructive vice has found any connection with it has come from without, and not from within. Since the establishment of the institution over 1,000 female pupils have enjoyed its benefits. Out of this large number only three have strayed from the path of virtue, and in every case their sin was committed outside. There are many fashionable boarding-schools which could not show as good a record. In the whole progress of this sweeping investigation no evidence has been adduced of any wrong act, word or thought originating in the institution. Whatever vicious thought has found lodgement there has come from without. Within its walls peace and purity have reigned, and the serene atmosphere of a Christian household has surrounded its inmates. This assertion is justified by the personal observation of all who have ever visited the institution, by the evidence in the investigation just closed, and by the finding of the board. Every citizen of Indiana may therefore feel that the management of the Deaf and Dumb Institution has been completely vindicated, and that its capacity for future usefulness is not in the slightest degree impaired by this monstrous attack.

Mr. MacIntire, superintendent of the institution, is now sixty-one years old and has been in charge of the institution for twenty-three years. He came here with a spotless reputation and has maintained it since. During the long period of his residence here his life has been an open book, known and read by all his neighbors. Devoted to his profession, to his family and to his church, he has gone straight forward in the line of duty, building up a solid character and winning the esteem of all good men. There are many good men in this community, but not one who during the last twenty-three years has maintained a more upright walk and conversation than he. In confronting his accusers he did not rely solely on his previous good character, though he did proudly and reasonably call attention to it and challenge them to assail it. He relied for his vindication on the power of truth, and he was not disappointed. The lofty structure of lies which was reared against him crumbled into dust beneath that touchstone, and the elaborate machinery which had been adjusted to destroy him stood revealed a complicated network of perjury, fraud and corruption. His vindication was so complete that even the opposing counsel was forced to a virtual admission of it and to take refuge in a line of innuendo unsupported by a scintilla of evidence and as unworthy of him as it was unjust to Mr. MacIntire.

If Mr. MacIntire has reason to feel proud of his own triumph he can hardly be expected to feel very miserable over the position in which the finding of the board leaves his persecutors. *The Sentinel*, John E. Fawcner and Wm. French. It is in no spirit of hostility to an unfortunate rival that we say the course of *The Sentinel* has been very reprehensible. From the original blunder of publishing the false affidavits and charges, all through the investigation it evinced a determination to sacrifice Mr. MacIntire, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and all the teachers and pupils to screen and justify itself. That it was in a measure driven to this by the libel suit brought against it by Mr. MacIntire is true, but there are some things which not even the consideration of self-defense can justify. The result shows that the paper would far better have retraced its charges when the perjured witnesses for the prosecution retracted their affidavits, instead of trying to carry through by mere bravado a case which had lost every semblance of a legal support. Fawcner and French are, if possible, in still worse plight. They were shearing and got shorn. We presume there are very few cases on record in which the instigators of a prosecution have found themselves so completely put in the position of defendants, and where carefully-constructed evidence has recoiled with such damaging effect on the inventors. To say that French has lost any character would be to imply that he had some to lose. His own testimony showed that he perjured himself before the grand jury in denying the authorship of the "W. Brown" letter, and the testimony of a score of witnesses showed him to be a subornor of perjury and procurer of false affidavits. From the beginning to the end of the investigation he and his employer were seen hand in hand, moving with even step through slimy walks and devious ways, both actuated by the basest motives; the one expelled from the institution for seducing a pupil, and the other but recently indicted for a similar crime—twin prosecutors at the beginning, twin defendants at the close.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.
The Republican County Convention was held at Mayo's Hall, in this village, on Saturday last.

The Convention was called to order at noon by Charles Doolittle.

Judge Huntington was elected temporary chairman, and Wm. Gleason, A. Bennett, and W. B. Dixon temporary secretaries.

After recess Judge Huntington was elected permanent chairman.

The County Committee is as follows: Charles Doolittle, chairman, J. L. Jones, C. Wiltie, T. W. Green, J. W. Pratt, T. P. Brown, H. C. Peck, E. G. Lynch, P. M. Newton.

The first informal ballot for Sheriff resulted as follows: Whole vote 170. Hulet received 93, Brown 78.

Hulet was then unanimously nominated by acclamation.

First ballot for District Attorney: Whole number of votes, 172. Lamoree received 97, Smith 63, Kenyon 12. Lamoree was then nominated unanimously by acclamation.

The first informal ballot for County Treasurer resulted: L. H. Conklin, 78; F. B. Lathrop, 76; S. H. Stone, 25. The next ballot confined to the two highest resulted: Conklin, 87; Lathrop, 85. Conklin was unanimously nominated.

The first ballot for Superintendent of the Poor: Scripture, 84; John Parker, 11; Daniel Edick, 57; James Farmer, 16; E. Blakeslee, 5. The second and formal ballot was confined to the two highest and resulted: Scripture, 91; Edick, 77. Scripture's nomination was made unanimous.

N. B. Smith was nominated for Special Surrogate and H. A. Brainard for Special County Judge by acclamation.

Henry L. Cole was nominated for Justice of Sessions.

Democratic and Liberal Republican Caucus.
The Democratic and Liberal Republican Caucus was held at Mayo's Hall, in this village, on Friday last.

The Caucus was called to order by the Chairman of the Town Committee, and Sterling Newell was elected Chairman and Chas. Dayton, Secretary.

County Delegates—S. R. Spooner, C. Beley, Rufus Calkins, E. H. Wadsworth, Leroy Remington.

District delegates—G. A. Dayton, Sterling Newell, Wm. Baker, Alonzo Peck, Joseph Simons.

Complimentary.

A very quiet and pleasant affair took place in the Universalist church in this village on Friday evening last. A few members of the society and a very few others gathered there, and Mr. Truman Goodell went for the pastor, Rev. Mr. Vincent and his wife, her parents and one or two friends, visiting in the family, who thought themselves sent for to attend a wedding. On arriving at the church Mr. and Mrs. Vincent were given seats of honor, when Miss Cadby, in behalf of the donors, presented them with an envelope containing money for the purchase of some articles of silver for the table. She accompanied the gift with a neat little speech, complimentary to both, but having special reference to the ministers' wives being too frequently forgotten. Mr. Vincent had been an earnest worker for the church, in many things they had depended upon her—things they could not expect another to fill her place. This compliment has been well earned. Mr. Vincent responded with feeling; his wife added a few pertinent words, and after a little social time prayer was offered and the gathering broke up. This affair would have been much more elaborate and social had it not been for the sickness of old Mrs. Davis. It originated with Miss Cadby and Miss Della Goodell, but the latter being taken sick, it was carried on to its successful termination by Miss Cadby and the friends ready to respond to her appeal.

THE OLDEST GONE.—Mrs. Phineas Davis came into Mexico with her husband in the year 1799. Very soon, if not immediately, they found a home on the farm where their son Phineas now lives, and, with the exception of a few years spent with a daughter in another part of the village, she resided there until Saturday evening last, when she went to dwell in the house not made with hands, beyond the mists of death. She knew the whole history of Mexico, except perhaps its very latest, and could she have lived three years and six months longer would have spent a century in the world. Her memory was good, and she retained all her powers in a remarkable degree; many people at fifty have more wrinkles than she had at ninety-six. On her last birthday she attended church. When the monument to the memory of Silas Towne was erected at Mexico Point, four years ago on July 4th, she was present, and could remember spending the Fourth in the same place seventy-five years before. After so long a life how sweet must be that rest that remaineth for the people of God.

—That splendid horse which, in almost no time, took us around the track of the Fair Grounds, on Thursday last, belongs to our genial friend, Mr. M. H. Thayer, of Parish. He is handsome, very gentle, and a fine trotter. No wonder this master is a little proud of him.

—Peach pits are said to be an excellent remedy for dyspepsia.

News of the Week.
The republican State convention at Saratoga, Wednesday, nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Frederick W. Seward, of New York; Comptroller, Francis E. Spinner, of Herkimer; State Treasurer, E. A. Merritt, of St. Lawrence; Attorney General, George F. Danforth, of Monroe; State Engineer and Surveyor, O. P. Cornell, of Tompkins; Canal Commissioner, William T. Tinsley, of Wayne; State Prison Inspector, Benoni I. Ives, of Cayuga. The platform pronounces against a third term, advocates hard money and a speedy return to specie payments, and demands non-sectarian schools.

The railroad ticket office at Springfield, Mass., was robbed of \$4,000, Wednesday night.

By the washing away of the track by rain storms, three accidents occurred on the Chicago and Northwestern, Wednesday night, whereby seven persons were killed.

A fatal cattle disease is raging at Rhinebeck.

Forest fires in the woods around Massena, St. Lawrence county, have destroyed a great deal of standing timber.

Judge Lewis B. Woodruff, of the United States Circuit Court of this State, died, in Litchfield, Conn., Friday.

John Keely, Jr., superintendent of the Buffalo section of the Erie canal, is under arrest, on oath of a portion of the canal commission, that he appropriated State money and supplies for his own use.

The American residents of Rome have presented Cardinal McCloskey with a complete cardinal's dress.

The propeller Equinox, from Chicago to Bay City, Mich., went down in a storm on Lake Michigan, Friday, and was lost, with Captain Dwight, wife and granddaughter and nineteen sailors, all on board; Captain Bain, of the Onondaga, was lost in the same gale.

Moody and Sankey held services at Northfield, Mass., Sunday.

Judge Gilbert, of New York, denies a mandamus to compel the principal of a white public school to allow the child of William F. Johnson (colored) to attend, arguing that there was a colored school near by, and that the pupil was deprived of no right.

The Indian bureau asks Kansas for \$50,000 reparation for the killing of four Osage Indians by the State militia in Aug. 1874; the Governor of Kansas says the killing was justifiable.

COLOSSE.

Mrs. Jane Keller, wife of Rufus Keller and daughter of William Caldwell, died last Thursday evening, and was buried Saturday.

Mr. Boigcol has sold his house and lot to a gentleman from New York, a Frenchman, and a tailor by trade.

Mr. B. Hartson, of Union Square, has bought the store and property thereunto belonging, formerly occupied by C. V. Hartson, and owned by A. Church. Mr. B. Hartson will soon commence repairs on the buildings.—Success.

Colosse is all astir about a Sunday School picnic excursion, by rail, to Island Grove in Pulaski to-morrow. The children are anticipating a good time.

E. D. PHILLIPS.

Colosse, N. Y., Sep. 13th, 1875.

PARISH.

Drouth continues.

Jack Frost visited us last Friday night in good earnest. Corn, buckwheat and potatoes suffered considerably.

The farmers are busy now harvesting their corn, buckwheat and potatoes.

E. D. Wells, station agent, is sick with fever.

A new dock has been made at our depot. This means permanency.

The engines on the N. Y. Railroad are being repaired and numbered over, to correspond with the R. W. & O. Railroad. For instance, Sandy Creek, No. 3, S. N. Railroad, is now No. 52, R. W. & O. Railroad.

New rails are now being laid down in several places on the railroad.

Our schools now number 120 pupils.

Politicians are growing less, and some of them don't feel good. Parish has fared hard so far politically. Her candidates have been defeated, unmercifully defeated. Men who heretofore have had offices lavishly bestowed upon them have been the successful candidates at the conventions. We have noticed, further, that the candidates nominated are from the city and large villages. The country is completely ignored. Is this the work of design or chance? Evidently it is the work of design, and doubtless it is designed the country shall not know the fact.

ODD.

Parish, Sept. 13, 1875.

—The seventh annual meeting of the Pioneers' Association of Central New York will be held in Syracuse, to-morrow (Thursday). The Hon. Wm. Barnes, of Albany, will deliver the address. The meeting will be an interesting one to the old settlers of Central New York, and all persons interested in collecting and preserving facts and incidents of olden times, are invited to be present.

—Bishop Jesse T. Peck participated in a picnic while on his way from Vancouver (Washington Territory) to the Dalles, and becoming fatigued, as the weather was extremely warm, a lounge was placed under a tree, whereupon he took a nap. It turned out that a nine year old rattlesnake was at the same time taking his siesta within ten feet of the bishop. The rattler had his head cut off by a hoe in the brave hands of Mrs. Watson. So the bishop was preserved to receive the degree of LL. D. from Willamette University.—*Payetteville Recorder*.

—The Sandy Creek canning factory has put up over 3,000 cans of corn this year.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

FOR THE DEAF & DUMB.

A PAPER

THE JOURNAL for 1875,

While adhering to its policy of the past, will seek to so increase and utilize its resources that the reader will receive the full benefit of them.

MADE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE.

DEPARTMENT EVERY BUT THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL MUST REMEMBER THAT A PAPER OF ITS AIM WILL ALWAYS BE PRETTY MUCH AS THEY CHOOSE TO MAKE IT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are always on the lookout for something new, and for everything interesting. We shall endeavor to have every Institution and School for the deaf represented in our columns, and we invite correspondence and contributions from every part of the globe. Newspaper clippings, etc., are always welcome, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT will be under the editorial charge of

HENRY WINTER SYLE, A. M.

Who needs no introduction to our readers.

HIS NAME IS A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE THAT THE DEPARTMENT WILL BE COMPLETE AND RELIABLE.

Postage Free.

Subscribers for the JOURNAL have no Postage to pay.

We shall pay the postage on every paper that we mail.

This does not increase the price of the paper; it remains the same.

AGENTS.

TERMS.

One copy one year, in advance, - \$1 50

Clubs of ten, - - - - - 1 25

One copy, six months, in advance, - 75

These prices are invariable. Remit by draft, post office money order, registered letter.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,

Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Mexico, 1875.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN:

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Stock of Choice Family Groceries,

CONFECTIONERY

BAKESTUFFS.

A full and fresh stock of each constantly on hand.

ORDERS FOR WEDDINGS & PARTIES

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CONFECTIONERY,

Manufactured from Pure Material, and Warranted to Contain no Adulterations. Colors Purely Vegetable.

In our Candies.

Mr. J. W. LARKIN

Still remains as Superintendent of the Bakery. His reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of my goods in that line.

I am now keeping a stock of **PRUITT** for **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.** Fine apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Figs, and nuts of all kinds. Peanuts roasted to order.

A. S. GIBSON, AM

No. 1 Empire Block, Main Street, MEXICO, N. Y.

N. B.—Hot Brown Bread delivered in time for breakfast every Tuesday and Friday A. M. Leave your orders at the bakery.

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Repairing done on most reasonable Terms.

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It is the place to go for your

FLOUR & FEED,

Where there is kept constantly on hand a stock of

FLOUR of all Grades, MEAL,

Shorts, Ships, Midds., Screenings, Graham Flour, Rye Flour, Cracked Corn

And everything pertaining to the trade. The highest market price will be paid for all kinds of grain. Having put in **NEW MACHINERY,** we are prepared to give entire satisfaction in all the branches of

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Persons living in the corporation who wish to order Flour and Feed of us can rely on having their orders promptly filled by

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Mexico, June 22, 1875.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican electors of the several towns and wards of the county of Oswego, and all citizens of said county, in sympathy with the reform movement inaugurated by Governor Tilden, are requested to choose delegates to a County Convention, which is hereby called to assemble on **TUESDAY, Sept. 21st, 1875,** at the Empire House, in the village of Mexico, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating county officers to be supported at the approaching election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

By order of the County Committee.

CHARLES RHODES, Chairman.

Oswego, Sept. 1st, 1875.

CLARK & SONS

General Blacksmith

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Parish, July 18, 1873.

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GOIT & CASTLE.

Mexico, Jan. 6, 1875.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or other mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the Pills with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by Ayer's Pills, and stimulated into action. This incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Medicine, and for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For **Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Flatulency, Bloating, and Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken morning and evening, with or without food, until the bowels are regular.

For **Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bile Colic and Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery or Diarrhoea,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Pains in the Head, Stomach, and Bowels,** they should be continued, taken as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For **Bronchitis and Dropsical Swellings,** they should be taken three or four times a day to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression,** a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a **Dinner Pill,** take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageously used when serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him decidedly better, from the cleansing and invigorating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptions and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rosacea, Boils, Pimples, Furuncles, Itch, Brucella, and Bores, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Lichen, Syphilis, and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

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Ague Cure,

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Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chills, Fever, Malarial Ague, Periodic Fever, Biliousness, Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in Biliousness, and caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the system, and prevents the return of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body, and in bilious districts, where Fever and Ague prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and prevention. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Parotitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis and Derangement of the Stomach*, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent type*, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be exerted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Prepared by **DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.**

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For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or other mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the Pills with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by Ayer's Pills, and stimulated into action. This incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

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The properties of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritive, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

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For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Pains in the Head, Stomach, and Bowels, they should be continued, taken as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

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